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The Catalogue for Advanced Collectors.

ITH this number we submit to our readers the final installment of this important philatelic work, the publication of which was begun by us in September, 1889.

To the average collector it will appear almost incomprehensible that so much time could possibly have been consumed in preparing a catalogue of postage stamps, but those who have co-operated in producing works of this character will be able to appreciate the difficulties which confronted us, the majority of which, we feel justified in stating, we have been able to overcome. When we originally decided to issue this catalogue we ourselves, were unable to conceive of the magnitude of our task, which developed before our view only as our work progressed.

As the catalogue was begun just eleven years ago, it is but natural that many portions of it are obsolete, and that, in view of more recent investigation and discovery, numerous parts might with advantage be rewritten. However, taken as a whole, we feel proud of the result which we have accomplished, and among those who are competent to judge, the work is recognized as the most important of its kind that has ever appeared in philately We can assure our readers that if we had realized eleven years ago what we were undertaking, the Catalogue for Advanced Collectors would never have been compiled by us, but, having started with our task, we, of course, felt it incumbent upon us to complete it to the best of our ability.

Those who assisted us originally by subscribing at the advertised price of \$5, may congratulate themselves upon the result of their investment. At that time we had no intention of producing the mass of illustrations and plates which we have presented with each number, and it may be a satisfaction to each one of the original subscribers to know that the \$5 which he paid us has caused us an actual outlay of some where between \$20 and \$25. We do not begrudge the expense which we incurred as we have probably produced a work which will find no imitators, not only on account of the enormous amount of labor involved but also on account of the vast outlay of capital required to carry it to completion.

We are now working on an addendum which will bring the catalogue up to date, but for the appearance of which we are unable to fix any definite time. It will not be published in the American Journal of Philately, but will appear as a separate work and will not be distributed to the subscribers to the catalogue proper.

A Catalogue for Advanced Collectors

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS. COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

ZAMBESI.

Currency: 1000 REIS-I MILREIS-\$1 08 U. S. Currency. ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1894.

Typographed (portrait of Don Carlos) on white or colored wove paper. Size: 20x23 mm.



A. White wove paper.

1º Perforated II1/2.

- 5r yellow
- for reddish violet
- 15r chocolate
- 20r lavender
- 25r green
 - 2º Perforated 121/2.
- 20r lavender
- 5or light blue
- 75r rose
- Sor light green
- B. Colored wove paper.
- 1º Perforated 111/2.
- 10 100r brown on buff paper
- 2º Perforated 121/2. 11 15or carmine on rose paper
- 12 200r dark blue on light blue paper
- 13 30or dark blue on buff paper

Typographed on white or colored wove paper; the numerals of value and the name are printed in black. Size: 201/2x231/2 mm.



A. White wove paper. Perforated 111/2.

- 14 21/2r gray and black
- 5r orange yellow and black 15
- 16 Ior light green
- 15r brown 17
- 18 20r violet IO 25r light green
- 20 50r dark blue
- 21 75r rose
- 22 8or purple
- B. Colored wove paper.
- Perforated 111/2.
- 23 100r dark blue and black on blue paper
- 24 150r brown and black on buff paper
 25 200r red lilac and black on pinkish
- 26 300r dark lilec and black on rose paper

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

1804.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size: 20x22 1/2 mm.



Perforated 121/2. 101 21/2r brown

COUNTERFEITS.

We are not aware that, so far, any of the stamps of this colony have been counterfeited to defraud collectors.

ZANZIBAR.

Currency: 16 ANNAS—I RUPEE—\$0.34.
U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1895-96.

Indian stamps of corresponding issue surcharged Zanzibar

















A. White wove paper.
I. Watermarked Star.
Perforated 14.

1º Black surcharge. 1/2 a green, black surcharge 2 Is plum ta 6p bistre 2a blue 6.6 21/2a green 3a orange 4a olive 8a red lilac 8a red violet 9 Ir gray Ir carmine and green, black sur-II charge

charge
12 ar bisire and rose, black surcharge
13 3r green and brown
14 5r violet and blue

Varieties:

a. "ZANZIDAR" instead of "ZANZIBAR."

½ a green, black surcharge

16 1a plum "

17 1a 6p bistre "

18 2a blue "

19 2½ a green "

20 3 orange "

20 3a orange
21 4a olive
22 8a red illac
23 8a red violet
24 1r gray
25 1r carmine & green, black surcharge

b. "ZANIBAR" instead of "ZANZIBAR."

26 ½a green, black surcharge

7 Ia plum

12 Ia op bistre

29 2a blue "
30 2½2 green "
c. Second "z" of "ZANZIBAR" small.

1/2 a green, black surcharge 31 ra plum 32 1a op bistre 33 34 2a blue 35 21/2a green 3a orange 36 8.6 4a olive 38 Sa red lilac,

39 Sa red violet "
40 Ir gray "
41 Ir carmine & green, black surcharge







| d. Second "z" of "ZANZIBAR" large. | b. Second "Z" of "ZANZIBAR" large. |
|---|---|
| 42 ½a green, black surcharge | 83 12a brown on red paper, black sur |
| 43 Ia plum | charge |
| 44 In op bistre | c. Inverted "q" instead of "b". |
| 43 | 84 12a brown on red paper, black sur- |
| 46 3a orange "447 4a olive "4 | charge d. "ZANZIDAR" instead of "ZANZIBAR." |
| 47 48 olive " 48 8a red lilac " | 85 12a brown on red paper, black sur- |
| 40 8a red violet ** | |
| 50 Ir gray | charge |
| 51 Ir carmine & green, black surcharge | December, 1895, to November, 1896. |
| 52 2r bistre and rose " | Provisional issue. |
| 53 3r green and brown | I anna, I anna 6 pies and 2 anna stamps |
| 54 5r violet and blue | of preceding issue with additional surcharge |
| e. Inverted "q" instead of "b". | "2½"; of this surcharge there are six |
| 55 1/2 a green, black surcharge | different types as per illustrations below. |
| 56 Ia plum | 21 21 - 21 21 21 |
| 57 ra 6p bistre " | $2\frac{1}{2}$ $2\frac{1}{2}$ $2\frac{1}{2}$ $2\frac{1}{2}$ $2\frac{1}{2}$ $2\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 58 2a blue " | -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 |
| 59 2½ a green " | I II III IV V VI |
| 60 3a orange " | |
| 61 4a olive " | Watermarked Star. |
| 62 8a red lilac " | Perforated 14. |
| 63 8a red violet " | 1º Black surcharge. |
| 64 Ir gray " | 86 21/2a on 1a plum, black surcharge, |
| 65 Ir carmine & green, black surcharge | type I |
| f. Final "R" of "ZANZIBAR" inverted. | 87 23/2a on 1a plum, black surcharge, |
| 66 2r bistre and rose, black surcharge | type II |
| 67 3r green and brown | 88 21/2 on 1a plum, black surcharge, |
| 68 5r violet and blue " | type III |
| g. "ZANZIBA" instead of "ZANZIBAR." | 2º Red surcharge. |
| 69 2r bistre and rose, black surcharge | 80 2½ a on 1a plum, red surcharge, type I |
| 70 3r green and brown | |
| 71 5r violet and blue | 90 2½a on Ia plum " II 91 2½a on Ia plum " " III |
| | 91 2½a on 1a plum " III o2 2½a on 1a op bistre " I |
| 2º Blue surcharge. | |
| 72 ½a green, blue surcharge | |
| 73 Ia plum " | |
| II. Watermarked Elephant's Head. | 95 2½a on 1a op bistre " IV V |
| Perforated 14. | |
| Black surcharge. | |
| 74 6a yellow brown, black surcharge | 98 2½a on 2p blue " II(?) |
| Varieties: | 100 2½ a on 2a blue " III |
| a. "ZANZIDAR" instead of "ZANZIBAR". | 101 2½ a on 2a blue " IV |
| 75 6a yellow brown, black surcharge | 102 2½ a on 2a blue " V |
| b. "ZANIBAR" instead of "ZANZIBAR". | 103 2½ a on 2a blue " VI |
| 76 6a yellow brown, black surcharge | We have not seen Nos. 97 and 99 but |
| C. " ZANZIBARR". | infer that they exist, as these varieties are |
| c. "ZANZIBARR". 77 6a yellow brown, black surcharge | known on other values which were surcharged |
| d. Second "z" of "ZANZIBAR" small. | with the same settings. |
| 78 6a yellow brown, black surcharge | Varieties: |
| e. Second "z" of "ZANZIBAR" large. | a. Without fractional line. |
| 79 6a yellow brown, black surcharge | |
| f. Inverted "q" instead of "b". | 104 2½a on 1a 6p bistre, red surcharge b. "ZANIZBAR." |
| 80 6a yellow brown, black surcharge | 105 2½a on 1a 6p bistre, red surcharge |
| B. Colored wove paper. | |
| Watermarked Star. | c. "ZANZIDAR." 106 2½a on 1a 6p bistre, red surcharge |
| Perforated 14. | d. Inverted "I" in "½". |
| Black surcharge. | 107 2½ a on 1a 6p bistre, red surcharge |
| 81 12a brown on red paper, black sur- | |
| charge | June-August, 1896. |
| Varieties: | Provisional issue. |
| a. Second "z" of "ZANZIBAR" small. | Stamps of British East Africa of |
| 82 12a brown on red paper, black sur- | corresponding issue surcharged horizontally |
| charge | Zanzıbar |
| 9. | |
| | |
| | |



Perforated 14.

1° Black surcharge.
108 ½a yellow green, black surcharge,
(June I)
109 1a carmine, black surcharge, (June I)
110 4½a orange " (Aug. 15)
111 5a dark ochre " (Aug. 15)
112 7½a lilac " (Aug. 15)
2° Red surcharge.

113 21/2 a blue, red surcharge, (June 1) 1897.

A. Regular issue.

Engraved (portrait of Sultan Said Hamed bin Sueni) on white wove paper; the flags are printed in red on all values and each stamp is surrounded by a frame formed of small parallel lines in red. Sizes: ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 7½, 8 annas, 18½x22½ mm.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 rupees, 24½x30 mm.





128



Perforated 131/2x14.

½a yellow green and red Ia black blue and red TIA 115 116 2a red brown and red 117 21/2 a ultramarine and red IIS 3a slate and red 4a black green and red HIG 41/2 a orange and red 120 5a bistre and red 121 71/2 a lilac and red 122 8a olive gray and red 123 Ir ultramarine and red 124 2r green and red 125 3r violet and red 126 4r lake and red 127

5r black brown and red

Varieties: Unwatermarked.

129 ½a yellow green and red 130 2a red brown and red 131 2½ ultramarine and red

Only the horizontal top row of some sheets shows this peculiarity.

B. Provisional issue, 4 anna stamp of preceding issue surcharged in red with new value, in the same manner as provisional issue of December, 1805.

Watermarked a flower. Perforated 13½x14.

Red surcharge.

132 2½ on 4a black green and red, red
surcharge, type I

133 2½ a on 4a black green and red. red

surcharge, type II

134 2½a on 4a black green and red, red
surcharge, type III

1898.

Same type, paper and impression as regular issue of 1897 but the watermarks are 4 mm. apart so that parts of two or more watermarks appear on each stamp instead of only one.

Watermarked a flower. Perforated 131/2x14.

135 ½a yellow green and red 136 1a black blue and red 137 2a red brown and red

137 2a red brown and red 138 2½ a ultramarine and red 139 3a slate and red 140 4a black green and red

140 4a black green and red 141 4½a orange and red 142 5a bistre and red

143 7½ a lilac and red 144 8a olive gray and red

1899.

Same as preceding issue, but portrait of new Sultan replaces that of the old one.





Watermarked a flower.
Perforated 13½x14.
145 ½a yellow green and red
146 1a black blue and red
147 2a red brown and red
148 2½a ultramarine and red
149 3a slate and red
150 4a black green and red
151 4½a orange and red

153 71/a lilac and red

154 8a olive gray and red

Ir ultramarine and red 155

156 ar green and red 157 3r violet and red

158 4r lilac rose and red

159 5r gray brown and red

ENVELOPES.

1806.

Envelopes of India of corresponding issue, surcharged horizontally Zanzibar in blue across the stamp.



Shape 2.



Shape 3.







I. Shape 3. White laid paper.

1º Size 120x94 mm.

1/2 a green, blue surcharge

2º Size 118x66 mm. 1a brown, blue surcharge 302

II. Shape 2.

1º White laid paper. Size 133x76 mm.

2a 6p on 4a 6p orange yellow and black, blue surcharge

2° White wove paper. Size 133x76 mm.

304 2a 6p orange yellow, blue surcharge

1897.

Stamp of same type as regular adhesive of 1897 issue, typographed in upper right corner on white laid paper.

1º Size 118x66 mm.

305 21/2a ultramarine

2º Size 140x78 mm.

306 21/2 a ultramarine

3° Size 121x94 mm, 307 21/2 a ultramarine

Stamp of same type as regular adhesive of 1899 issue, typographed on white laid paper.

1º Size 118x66 mm.

308 21/2 a ultramarine

2º Size 140x78 mm.

309 23/2 ultramarine

3° Size 121x94 mm. 310 2½ a ultramarine

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

Registration envelopes of India of corresponding issue with stamp surcharged horizontally in blue "Zanzibar". White wove paper, linen lined; flap to the right; stamp embossed on flap.



1° Size 133x83 mm.
401 2a ultramarine and blue
2° Size 225x102 mm.
402 2a ultramarine and blue

1897.

Stamp lithographed on flap, with Indian inscription at each side.







White wove paper, linen lined. 1° Size 133x83 mm. 403 2a chocolate

2º Size 225x102 mm.

404 2a chocolate

1899.

Same as preceding issue, but on the stamp the portrait of the old Sultan is replaced by that of the new one.

White wove paper, linen lined.

1º Size 133x83 mm.

405 2a chocolate

2º Size 225x102 mm.

406 2a chocolate

WRAPPERS.

1896.

Wrappers of India of corresponding issue, with stamp surcharged horizontally in blue Zanzibar



Buff wove paper. Size 127x300mm.

501 1/2 green, blue surcharge
502 1a red brown, blue surcharge

1897.

Stamp, same type as adhesives of corresponding date, typographed at the right of upper part of wrapper.

Buff wove paper.

Size 127x300 mm.

503 ½a green 504 Ja carmine

18q8.

Same as preceding issue, but the stamp has the portrait of old Sultan replaced by that of the new one.

Buff wove paper.

Size 127x300 mm.

505 1/2 green

506 Ia carm ne

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of the stamps of this colony.

ZULULAND.

Currency: 12 PENCE-1, SHILLING; 20 SHILL-ING-1 POUND-\$4.85 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

T888.

Stamps of Great Britain of corresponding issue, surcharged horizontally in black "Zululand" as per illustrations below.













Watermarked a large Crown. Perforated 14.

1° White wove paper.

1/2 p vermilion, black surcharge

Ip lilac 2

3 2p green and carmine, black surcharge

4 4p green and brown Variety: Surcharge inverted.

2p green and carmine, black surcharge 5 2º Colored wove paper.

3p brown on yellow paper, black surcharge

6p lilac on rose paper, black surcharge 7 IS88.

Provisional issue.

Regular adhesive stamps of Natal surcharged horizontally in black "ZULULAND."



Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1/2 p green, black surcharge

a. Without period after "ZULULAND".

9 1/2 p green, black surcharge

b. Double surcharge.

10 1/2 p green, black surcharge

1890-92.

Stamps of Great Britain of corresponding issue, surcharged horizontally "ZULULAND in black, as per illustrations below.









A. Watermarked a large Crown. Perforated 14.

. White wove paper.

II 5p lilac and blue, black surcharge

op lilac and blue 13 Ish green

Colored wove paper.

14 21/2p violet on blue paper, black surcharge

B. Watermarked an Anchor.



White wove paper.

Perforated 14.

5sh rose, black surcharge

1891.

Provisional issue.

Revenue stamps of Natal, surcharged horizontally in black "ZULULAND".



Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14

16 1p lilac, black surcharge

5s carmine and lilac, black surcharge

19 If green

1894.

Provisional issue.

Six penny postage stamps of Natal, of corre-ponding issue, surcharged horizontally in black "ZULULAND"



Watermarked CA

Perforated 14.

20 6p dull'violet, black surcharge

1894-96.

Typographed on white or colored wove paper, the penny values are printed in lilac with the labels containing the name and denomination of value printed in another color; the I shilling and I pound values are printed respectively in green and brown; the 2 shillings, 6 pence and the 5 pound stamps have the labels in black, and the 4 shillings in carmine. Size: 181/2 x22 mm.



Watermarked Crown and C. A. Perforated 14.

- 1º White wove paper. 21
- ½p lilac and green
 ip lilac and carmine 22
- 2½p lilac and blue 3p lilac and brown 23 24
- 25 op lilac and black Ish green 26

- 2sh 6p green and black
- 4sh green and carmine
 - 2º Colored wove paper.
- 1£ brown on red paper
 5£ brown and black on red paper 29 30

COUNTERFEITS.

The only forgeries which we have seen of the stamps of this colony are of the 5 shilling stamps of the 1890-92 issue. The following measurements of the genuine surcharge should be sufficient to distinguish it from the forged. "ZULULAND" measures 153/4 mm. in length, the letters of the surcharge are 2½ mm. high, the "L's" are 2½ mm., wide, the "L's" 1½ mm.; the "D" is very rounded; the impression shows strongly at the back of the stamp.



History of the Postage Stamps and Entires of Belgium.

By Jules Bouvez.

(Continued.)

The postal conventions concluded between Belgium and France on February 27th and September 25th, 1865, led to the creation of the first two values of the series of stamps of the the third issue, namely, the 30c bistre and the 1 franc violet, which made their appearance on November 1st, 1865.

These two stamps, measuring 18½x22½ mm., showed, in a circle with a horizontally lined background, the portrait of King Leopold I. Tangent to the circle at top and at bottom, there are two rectangles measuring 2x18 mm. The upper rectangle bears the inscription "Postes", and the lower the indi-

cation of value.

Only one of these two values, the 1 franc violet, was printed in London by the typographic process, on thin white, satiné paper, and its production was entrusted to the house of De La Rue, which, on the 6th of October, 1865, sent a shipment of 100 sheets or 30,000 stamps. This value is the most important, and may be considered the most beautiful of the series. The perforation, 14x14 mm., is well executed and extremely regular, but the same cannot be said of the red brown stamp of 30 centimes, printed later on in Belgium, which was perforated 14 vertically and 14½ horizontally, by means of a perforating machine belonging to Gouvellos Frères of Brussels.

As the postal convention which necessitated the creation of the stamps of 30 centimes and 1 franc did not become executory until January 1st, 1866, the use of these two values during the last two months of 1865 was not very extensive. The official statistics of the sale, gathered from all the post offices,

give the following results:

| - B | | | | |
|------|----|----------|----------|--------|
| 1865 | 30 | centimes | November | 54,816 |
| | | | December | 66,683 |
| | I | franc | November | 13,418 |
| | | | December | 15.704 |

After the 1st of January, 1866, the postage on single letters of 10 grammes between Belgium and France, including Algeria, was reduced from 40 centimes to 30 centimes. Letters circulating within a limited radius of 30 kilometres were subject to a tax of 20 or 30 centimes, according to whether they were prepaid or unprepaid.

In regard to the exchange of other postal matter, the principal articles of

the convention provided as follows:

1. Registered letters sent from Belgium to France and Algeria were subject to the progressive tax of ordinary letters (20 or 30 centimes), augmented by a fixed tax of 50 centimes. The post offices of France agreed to trahsmit registered letters intended for the French colonies and the various foreign countries, to which ordinary letters could be forwarded through its mails, with the exception of the United States of America. The postage on such correspondence was to be double the regular rate for letters to the various destinations without additional charge for registration.

2. Commercial papers, including corrected proofs accompanied by manuscripts, were subject to the special tax of 50 centimes for each 200 grammes or fraction thereof. This tax had to be paid in advance, in postage stamps affixed to the parcel. Documents of all classes were considered commercial papers, and the transport of these had already become considerable in 1865. If these latter shipments frequently necessitated the use of postage stamps of 1 franc, the employment of this stamp was even more justified by the adoption of prepayment, by postage stamps, of correspondence of all classes intended for foreign countries, the postage on which was 1 franc for each 7½ grammes of weight. Prepayment of this tax of 1 franc, was not mandatory for letters intended for Brazil, United States of America, Western Australia, New Zealand, New South Wales, Queensland, British Guiana, New Caledonia, and all the other English and French possessions, except South Australia, Tasmania and the Sandwich Islands. On the other hand, the tax of fr. 1.30, which necessitated the use of the two new stamps of 30 centimes and 1 franc, was obligatory on letters sent from Belgium to Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Central America, Mexico (via Panama) and Cuba (via the United States).

Philatelists will comprehend the importance of the facts which have been given, particularly when they begin to realize that, while the first printing of stamps of 1 franc made in London consisted of only 100 sheets of 300 stamps each, there were only 600 sheets of the first printing of 30 centimes made in Belgium, among which there were five or six sheets imperforate, which were delivered for sale by the Central PostOffice, Besides there were about fifteen sheets in which the horizontal perforation was entirely lacking, and some others on which the horizontal as well as the vertical perforation left much to be desired. As we have stated, these errors and omisions in perforation, which did not at first attract attention, could have resulted only from the defective productions of the perforating machine of Gouvellos Frères, the only one which was then employed and which did not perforate in both directions at once. Even to day we may find on letters, stamps of 30 centimes and 1 franc with different varieties of perforations, and others entirely imperforate or part perforate, but they are becoming extremely rare, and, at present they are in great demand by collectors, because they mark the transition period in the

manufacture and the perforation of the Belgian postage stamps.

At the time of the issue of the first stamps of the third type, there appeared, on November 9th, 1865, a series of instructions regulating the apportionment of these values. We extract the following information, which is of some interest to philatelists:

November 9th, 1865.

The Royal decree of September 25th, last, introduces postage stamps of a new type, and the Royal decree of the 27th of the same month, subdivided telegraph stamps into adhesives and stamps impressed on telegraphic forms.

The postage stamps are of the values 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40 centimes and 1 franc.

The post offices are required always to have on hand a complete stock of stamps of all values. This stock is to be based upon the actual sales of each month,

The first distribution is to be made on the initiative of the Custodian of stamps.

All later distributions will be made only on demand.

Orders are to be for entire sheets, that is to say, not less than 300 postage stamps whenever stamps from 1 to 40 centimes are required.

The postage stamps of 1 franc are to be demanded in entire sheets, or in sections of 1-6, 2-6, 3-6, 4-6 or 5-6 (50, 100, 150, 200 or 250 stamps).

The postage stamps will be sent directly from the office of the Custodian

of stamps, in the month in which the order is placed with him.

The sale of the stamps is to be made at the face value which they respectively represent, and no discount of any kind can be made to the public.

Postage stamps are to be sold to the public in such numbers as may be

demanded, even in single specimens.

All instructions conflicting with the present are revoked.

The Director General, (signed) FASSIAUX.

After the appearance of these instructions, the following decree ordered the issue of three additional values of the same series:

The Minister of Public Works.

In view of Art. 6 of the Royal decree of September 25th, 1865, authorizing the Minister of Public Works to determine the dates of issue of the stamps of the new type,

Decrees:

The issue of the new stamps of 10, 20 and 40 centimes will begin on January 1st, 1866. The officials are directed to provide for the execution of the present decree.

Brussels, November 24th, 1865,

(signed) JULES VAN DER STICHELEN.

This decree was followed by the following order:

December 23d, 1865.

In pursuance of the Royal decree of September 25th, last, and of the Ministerial decree of November 24th, fixing upon January 1st as the date of issue of the new stamps of 10, 20 and 40 centimes:

Post offices will, on the date mentioned, discontinue the distribution of the old stamps of these values, and will transmit to the Custodian of stamps

the unsold remainders accompanied by a statement.

Postage stamps of the new type of 10, 20 and 40 centimes will be sent separately to the various post offices. The sale shall not, under any circumstances, commence before the 1st of January next, as provided in the instructions of October 13th.

Therefore, the post offices which foresee that they have not in stock a sufficient number of the old stamps to cover the sales of the current month, are instructed to immediately address to the Central Administration an urgency demand, adding to the order the words "Old Stamps."

Postmasters are entrusted with the execution of the present order.

The Director General,

(signed) FASSIAUX.

At the time of the appearance of this order, all the post offices taken together possessed more than sufficient of the stamps of the old type to supply the demand until the date decided upon for the issue of the new type. In response to the instructions which had been given, the following quantities were returned to the Custodian of stamps:

10 centimes brown, - 59,319 20 " blue, - 125,701 40 " carmine, - 31,277

As it may be presumed that these quantities were destroyed by order of the administration, the figures which have been given for the consumption of these three values, from May 1st, 1863 until December 31st, 1865, may be considered correct. The figures furnished by the printing office give the following results:

193,000 sheets, - 10c brown
104,000 " - 20c blue
24,000 " - 40c carmine

When the three new values issued on January 1st, 1866, made their appearance, the stock of stamps of 1 franc violet of the London printing had become practically exausted, an order having been given for the reprinting of this value. This reprinting took place on the white paper then in use, and the perforation, 14x14½, which had been employed on the other values, was adopted. This second printing, which was made in November, 1865, in the Stamp Bureau at Brussels, produced excellent results, and the stamps were delivered to the post offices in December, 1865, at the same time at which the distribution of the three new values took place.

(To be continued.)



Some Notes on the Telegraph Companies of the United States; their Stamps and Franks.

By JOSEPH S. RICH.

CONTROL NUMBERS ON THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S FRANK STAMPS.

In a criticism on the "Notes on the Telegraph Companies of the United States; Their Stamps and Franks," it has been suggested that a list of the control numbers to be found on the Western Union Telegraph franks would be of value to collectors. I have examined the collection of Mr. H. E. Deats and have received a check list from Mr. William C. Stone, which I have compared with the franks in my own collection and one of the largest stocks in this country, and, as a result, I submit to those interested the following table:

WESTERN UNION FRANKS.

| | Red, Machine. | Blue, Machi | ne. H | land Stamp. | Manusc | ript. Remarks. |
|------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------|---|
| 1871 | 0 | | | | | |
| 1872 | | 0 | | | | |
| 1873 | 0 | | | | | |
| 1874 | | 0 | | | | |
| 1875 | ABCDE | | | | | |
| 1876 | 112022 | A CDE | | | BC | |
| 1877 | BCDE | 000 | | | CDE | Manuscript in red |
| 1878 | DODL | BCDE | | | BCDE | Manuscript in red |
| | BCDE | DODE | | | CDE | |
| 1879 | BCDE | CDE | | C | CDE | |
| 1880 | BCDE . | CDE | | CDE | C | M |
| 1881 | | | | BCDE | C | Manuscript in red |
| 1882 | ABCDE | | | DUDE | C | (212 |
| 1883 | | BCDE | | BCD | | Red D over blue A handstamp above machine |
| 1884 | ABCDE | | | ABCDE | BCDE | Manscript, both black & red |
| 1885 | ABCDE | | Red: Blue: | BCDE CD | | |
| 1886 | ABCDE | | | CDE | | |
| 1887 | ABCDE | | | BCD | | |
| 1888 | ABCDE | | | BCDE | | |
| 1889 | | | | ABCDE | E | |
| | | | | | | Handstamp, both |
| 1890 | ABCDE | Blk.: BC | | ABCDE | В | violet & black |
| 1891 | | ABCDE | | BCDE | | |
| 1892 | | BCDE | | BCDE | | |
| 1893 | ABCDE | | | BCDE | | Handstamp, both violet & black |

| 1895 1896 | Red Machine. ABCDE BCDE ABCDE | | Hand Stamp. ABCDE BCDE BCDE | Manuscript. | Remarks, | |
|--------------|----------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|--|
| 1897 | | ABCDE | ABCDE V'lt: ABCDE | | | |
| 1898 | | | Bl'k: BCDE | | | |
| 1899 | ABCDE | ABCDE | ABCDE | Mac | hine letter in blue | |
| 1900 | ABCDE | | | | the number. | |

The control numbers are printed on the stamps by the Bates numbering machine or are put on by means of a rubber hand stamp, in which latter case each stamp is numbered separately, the Bates machine being a compound machine numbering four at a time. We also find the control

numbers in manuscript, in black or red ink.

There has been some speculation among collectors as to the meaning of the various letters in the control numbers. Some collectors have thought that the letter preceding the number had reference to some particular class of persons using the frank, such as, officials of a company, railroad corporations in exchange for passes, etc., etc. The franks are issued for the use of officials, railroad presidents, merchants and friends, and are available for social correspondence only; in no case are they allowed to prepay either commercial, political, news, or railroad business; and they only prepay messages to the extent of twenty words, exclusive of the address and signature, an extra frank stamp being used for every extra twenty words or part thereof.

The books as issued are stamped by the Bates machine; reissues are numbered by the rubber hand stamp or in manuscript. The letters in front

of the numbers have no other meaning than series initials.

It will be noticed that the franks of 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874 are only in machine numbering and only with the letter "O" preceding the number; in 1875 we find first the series letters; the 1881 franks come with the manuscript control number, in black and also in red ink; the 1890 franks of the series B and C are found with black machine surcharge, as well as with the red; the 1893 franks are found with both black and red handstamped surcharges; the 1898 are also found with two different handstamped surcharges, the one red and the other violet. In general, the handstamped surcharges have been done with what is known as violet ink. This ink deteriorates rapidly, and we therefore find the surcharges varying from bluish violet to almost a black

It will be noticed in looking over the list that certain letters are missing. It is reasonable to suppose that many of these exist, and may possibly be in collections to which I have not had access. The chances are that the 1876, with blue machine surcharge B exists; also, 1877, machine A; 1878, machine A; 1879, machine A; 1880, A and B; 1881, A; 1882, hand stamp A; 1895, machine A; and 1900 A, B, C and E.

AMERICAN RAPID TELEGRAPH CO.

When mentioning the "Duplicate" stamps of this company, I stated that they were used to indicate the amount paid for repeated messages. It

has always been my impression, based upon statements to that effect, that this was the object of the stamps. In looking over "A Catalogue of Telegraph Stamps, Stamped Forms, etc.", published in the *Philatelic Record* in 1889, I find a note at the foot of page 50 as follows:

"These "Duplicate" stamps form a part of the stamps for unpaid telegrams, above described, and are printed attached to them. The "Collect" stamp is affixed to the despatch, and the "Duplicate" retained by the company as a voucher."

This seems the more probable use for these stamps, especially as they were printed, as described, in alternate horizontal rows of "Duplicate" and "Collect."

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CO.

Since the previous notes were written, I have had an opportunity of seeing the covers of the Commutation stamps of the Atlantic Telegraph Co. and of the stamps of the Pacific Mutual Telegraph Co.

The front cover of the Atlantic Telegraph Co. book bears, in red, the design to be found on the stamps and a control number. On the last page of the cover we find the following:

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CO.

BOOK OF COMMUTATION STAMPS.

Instructions.

This book of stamps has been issued for the convenience of customers in prepaying Telegrams. For example, a telegram with sufficient stamps affixed to cover the tolls will be accepted for transmission in the same manner and on the same conditions as if the cash accompanied such telegram.

Tolls on cablegrams and "this line" and "other line" tolls on telegrams destined for points beyond the lines of the Atlantic and B. & O. Telegraph Companies must be paid for in cash.

This book contains 24 one cent, 36 five cent, 30 ten-cent, 24 twenty-five cent stamps, face value being \$11.04, and can be purchased at the principal Atlantic Telegraph Offices for \$10.00 each.

Stamps should be affixed to the Telegram on the upper right hand corner.

J. W. DEERING, President.

PACIFIC MUTUAL TELEGRAPH Co.

The book of stamps of the Pacific Mutual Telegraph Co. is made of manila paper covered with cloth, and holds 121 stamps as follows:

50 IC 45 IOC 20 5C 16 25C

In the books which I have seen, strange to say, the slate and black ic stamps are both to be found, showing that they are simply differences in the amount of ink used in printing.

On the inside of the front cover we find the following printed:

PACIFIC MUTUAL TELEGRAPH CO.

BOOK OF COMMUTATION STAMPS.

This Book Contains Stamps of Various Denominations to the Amount of \$10.00

Stamps Should be Affixed to the Telegram on the Upper Right Hand Corner.

Mafeking Siege Stamps.

A great deal has been written and, no doubt, a great deal more will be written on the subject of these interesting labels, and some time will elapse before philatelists determine their actual status. In our last number we expressed the opinion that, in the end, they would be eschewed by the majority of collectors and we feel confirmed in this opinion by the statements of those competent to speak and who agree that it was not the original intention to use these stamps for postage outside of the limits of the city of Mafeking itself. There is no doubt that numerous specimens were attached to letters forwarded to as distant places as London and other towns in England, but no evidence has as yet been adduced to prove that the surcharged stamps were intended to prepay postage to such distant places.

We copy an article on the subject from the Monthly Journal, which will be of some interest to our readers, and we leave it to them to draw their own conclusions:

"We find that we were misinformed as to one of the Mafeking stamps chronicled last month, the 4d of Bechuanaland surcharged "is", being No. 53 instead of No. 64. We are now, however, able to give a complete list of these interesting stamps, all of which we have ourselves examined, together with the following account of their issue obtained by our publishers:—

We have received a visit from Mr. E. J. Ross, of the firm of Aldred & Ross, general merchants, of Mafeking, who brought with him a complete set of all the stamps made and used during the memorable siege, the set being on a sheet signed by Lord Edward Cecil, Chief Staff Officer, as a guarantee of their genuineness.

"The necessity for overprinting the stamps, which were in the hands of the Postmaster, has been questioned by the incredulous, but after hearing all that Mr. Ross has to say on the matter, which has been confirmed from

other sources, all doubts are completely set at rest.

"It appears that Maseking was formerly, for postal purposes, in British Bechuanaland, but sour or five years ago was transferred to the Cape of Good Hope, and at the time of the siege the Post Office possessed various odd stamps, not only of the Cape Colony, but of two or three issues of British

Bechuanaland and Bechuanaland Protectorate.

"The total face value of the stamps in the Post Office was a very small The desire to communicate with the outside world was not confined to the military authorities for their own despatches, but all the inhabitants and civilians were as eager as possible to get letters through to their friends and relations. The only method available was, of course, by means of native runners, who were paid as much as £25 to undertake the risk of running the gauntlet of the ever-alert enemy. Two or three of these runners were despatched south endeavoring to get round Kimberly and so to our forces, but the great bulk of them were sent up north towards Colonel Plumer's column, and letters that did get through were forwarded via Salisbury and Beira to their destination. These runners concealed letters written on thin paper not only about their clothing, but also even in the soles of their boots, which were manufactured and made hollow on purpose, no bags being allowed to be carried, as they would have impeded their progress. Unfortunately, as was found out later on, a number of the runners were caught and killed, and in some cases despatches such as those from Lady Sarah Wilson to the Daily Mail, were found by the side of reports, but with the postage stamps removed by the 'slim' Boer.

"In order to pay for this postal service it was found necessary to practically double the ordinary rates, and the Military Authorities bought up all the stamps in the Post Office, and handed them to the printer of the Mafeking Mail to overprint with higher denominations. Letters that were written were then taken to the Post Office, and the Military Postal Officials stamped them with various denominations according to the weight or bulk of the letters. No stamps were sold to the public, and no person was allowed to

send more than two or, at the most, three letters by any one runner.

"In addition to the ordinary stamps, for the purpose above named, it was found necessary to make stamps for use within the lines, and a Local post was organised with special stamps. These consisted of two kinds:—

First:—A boy on a bicycle, inscribed "v. R. SIEGE OF MAFEKING," in a scroll above, and "LOCAL POST, ONE PENNY," below. The boy on the bicycle is Sergeant-Major Goodyear of the Cadet Corps, which was created to do

duty as Orderlies and Messengers.

Second:—A front-faced portrait of Colonel Baden-Powell, inscribed "MAFEKING, 1900, SIEGE," in a scroll above, and "POSTAGE, THREE PENCE," in a scroll below. Both stamps were produced by a Mr. Taylor by means of photographic ferro-prussiate process, on paper specially made in Mafeking during the siege. The portrait type consisted of two varieties, differing only in size. The Local stamps were made in blocks of 12, and are blue on blue, differing much in color, and are perforated 12. Of no single stamps overprinted were there more than 1,000, and of some of them not more than 120 copies, being on old varieties, of which only a few remained in the Mafeking Post Office. It is satisfactory to know that the printer's forms for overprint-

ing have all been broken up, and the negatives and dies of the Local stamps destroyed.

The following is a complete list of the stamps:-

MARCH TO MAY 17TH, 1900.

- I. "MAFEKING" and "BESIEGED" in fancy type, 13/4 mm. high.
 - (a) Cape of Good. Hope stamps.

rd. on 1/2d. green, 1d. " 1/2 d 14) 3d. " id. carmine 14) 6d. " 3d. claret 3) IS. "" 4d. pale green (

(b) Bechuanaland Protectorate stamps.

1d. on 1/2d. vermilion (No. 60) 3d. " 1d. lilac (No. 61) 6d. " 2d. green and red

2d. green and red (No. 62) 3d. brown on yellow (No. 63)

(c) British Bechuanaland stamps.

6d. on 3d. lilac (No. 14)

1s. " 4d. green and brown (No. 53)

- 2. "MAFEKING" and "BESIEGED" in thin sans-serif type, 11/4 mm. high.
 - (a) Bechuanaland Protectorate stamps.

3d. on rd. lilac (No. 61)

6d. " 2d. green and red (No. 62)

1s. " 6d. lilac on red (No. 65)

(b) British Bechuanaland stamps.

1s. on 6d. lilac on red (No. 54)

28. " 18. green (No. 55)

In the stamps overprinted "BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE" and "BRITISH BECHUANALAND" the local surcharge is so adjusted as not to overlap the original surcharge.

LOCAL STAMPS.

Produced by photographic process, horizontally laid paper.

Perf. 12.

(a) 181/2 mm. wide (b) 21 mm. wide.

id. blue on blue (bicycle) 3d. " " (Baden Powell), a 3d.

The Philatelic Society of Victoria Exhibition

We have received the within communication from Mr. Abraham, the Secretary of the Philatelic Society of Victoria, and we publish the article in order to show our readers the interest which is taken in philately in distant portions of the world.

The list of exhibitors and their exhibits, as furnished to us, is considerably larger than that which we publish, but we have included only the

most important items.

"The above Society held an exhibition on Saturday, 26th May, at the Old Court Studio, Town Hall Building, Swunston Street, Melbourne, to celebrate the Jubilee of the issue of stamps in Victoria, and it proved a great success. The attendance at the exhibition numbered over 1000 in the one afternoon and evening. This is the second exhibition held in Victoria and by the Society; the first being on 15th September, 1894 and, as on the former occasion, it was open for the one afternoon and evening only. Appended is a list of exhibits from which it will be seen that a philatelic treat was given the public.

Assistance was given to the exhibition by the Hon. Postmaster General, who granted his patronage and also allowed five frames from the department to be exhibited. They contained statistics and photos of the Post Offices of Melbourne, Bendigo, Ballarat, Geelong and other cities and towns in the colonies, and also contained present and obsolete stamps, unused, to the face

value of £,2,971.

The Government Printer exhibited a frame of stamps in a large cedar case, size 7x5 feet, which contained urused stamps to value of £1,750. He also exhibited plates of 1d rose, 2d blue and 1sh 6d orange, in copper, brass and nickel, respectively, and also a sheet of each value along with these These exhibits of the Government Printer, and four from the Post Office were prepared for the Great Britain Exhibition and returned to this colony.

The Trustees of the Public Library also sent a frame containing unused Victorian stamps, before 1862, some of which are in good condition, while

others have been spoiled by the sun and water.

During the afternoon and evening a promenade concert was given and

it greatly added to the success of the affair.

The members of the Society were pleased with the success and at the last meeting a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. D. S. Abraham the Hon. Secretary of the Society for the able manner in which he had carried out the details of the Exhibition and also to Messrs. J. Davie, F. A. Jackson and Cr. N. Weedon for the assistance they had given to bring about the result achieved.

LIST OF EXHIBITS.

Abraham, D. S.—Collection of Western Australia contained in 13 sheets and amongst them were included 1d. black, pair and single unused, 2d. chocolate (5 copies), 4d. blue, (5 copies used) and block of 12 unused, 6d. bronze (8 copies, including two pairs) 1sh. oval (8 copies, including pairs and

shades) also 1d. black, 2d. vermilion, 4d. blue, 6d. bronze and 1sh oval, all rouletted. A page of original envelopes contained 1d. black rouletted, 2d. chocolate and pair of 6d blue (2nd issue). All later issues are well represented, the unused copies being prominent throughout, amongst the latter issues were included block of 4 and strip of 3 ½d. surcharged in red and green on 3d., watermark Cr. and C. C.

Abraham, I. S.-Proof sheet of 4d emblems, Victoria, wove paper-

imperforate.

Blackbourn, Percy.—Frame of assorted Australians including South Australia strip of 3 4d. watermark "V and Crown" and pair of 6d. black, Victoria, postage at sides; Sydney Views.

Brettschneider, W.-Transvaals and German States.

Cohen, C.— I welve sheets of unused early issues of Victoria, including Half Lengths in various shades, Queen on Throne, emblems, 5sh blue on yellow, 1od slate, 6d beaded oval orange, 3d lake, 8d. on 9d., laureated &c.

Derrick, A. J —Specimen leaves from his album, which included Victoria 6d. orange beaded oval (3 copies), 5sh. blue on yellow (2 copies), 4d. beaded oval, 1 pair imperf. and 2 copies rouletted, on original paper. 1d. and 4d Emblems, star watermark, rouletted. A page of registered N. S. W. used and unused, perforated and imperf. A fine page of 4d. octog. Tasmania 1st issue used and unused. A plate of Victoria 2d., Queen on Throne, engraved; also copy of Hobart Town Gazette of 1829, with the duty stamp attached; and 57 sheets of post cards, envelopes and wrappers of Australian colonies.

Donne, C. P.—Sydney Views; laureated and diadem issue of N. S. W.; early Australians on original covers; and an engraving of Melbourne Post

Office of 1850, by Thomas Ham

Ellis, C. W.—Sheet of 2d. Victoria, mauve on green paper, etc.

McDonald, A.—A fine collection of rare Australian stamps including Victoria 6d. orange (2 copies), 5sh. blue on yellow, 5sh. blue and red unused, emblems 1d. green, perf. watermark Star, 3d. beaded oval, laid paper unused. Sydney Views (4 unused). Mauritius Post Paid, 2d. blue, U. S. 1869 Lincoln 90 cents unused. This collection included only fine copies and was full of rarities.

Rundell, W. R.—Varied collection of Victorian stamps on original covers including the first issues 1d. and 2d. in early and rare shades of color; also the 4d. of 1885 printed in the color of the 2d. of the same date, a genuine error; also three plates (one engraved) of the two pence Queen on Thorne.

N. S. W. 48 Sydney Views on original covers including the variety of 2d. with]" Crevit" omitted; laureated 3d. watermark 2; used and unused W. A., New Zealand and South Australia stamps.





BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.—Mr. Fred S. Smith has now sent us several letters from Bechuanaland, in one of which the postmaster sends him a consignment of the 3d stamp, surcharged "Bechuanaland Protectorate", in regard to which we published a notice in our last number, casting some doubt upon the issue of this variety. We are therefore constrained to admit that our conclusions were drawn in error, and that the stamp was really issued for use. In one of the letters submitted by Mr. Smith, the postmaster states that the supply of this 3d stamp has become exhausted and that he is unable to state when a new supply will be received.

0 0 0 0 0

COSTA RICA.—Mr. Albert Calman has shown us a vertical pair of the 10c, 1889, imperf. horizontally between.

0 0 0 0 0

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—We have been informed that five hundred sets of the Jubilee issue were printed in imperforate condition, one hundred sets having been sold over the counter and the other four hundred absorbed by two or three speculators.

FRENCH CONGO.—L'Echo de la Timbrologie states that the 1 centime of the current issue exists with the groundwork inverted.

0 0 0 0 0

Bussahir.—The Monthly Journal chronicles several additional varieties, but the issues of this state have become so confusing that we shall not attempt to note all novelties that may be mentioned by our contemporaries. Until some order can be made out of the present existing chaos we shall defer any attempt to make an accurate list of these stamps.

0 0 0 0 0

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Monthly Journal has been shown a horizontal strip of four of the 1C stamp, imperforate vertically.

0 0 0 0 0

NEW SOUTH WALFS.—Messrs. Smyth & Nicolle have sent us some varieties of the New South Wales stamps, which are new to us. They are as follows:

1sh brown violet, 1888, imperforate

6p blue green, 1898, "

6p orange, 1899,

10p red brown, 1897, without surcharge "NINE PENCE"

The impression of the surcharge on this last variety is visible on the back, and we conclude that two sheets were fed into the press at the same time, the lower one, of course, failing to receive the impression of the surcharge in black ink.

0 0 0 0 0

NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. R. B. Smith has made a careful study of the differences between the original printings of the lower values of the New Zealand pictorial series and those which are now being issued locally. We have in previous numbers referred to some of the differences, but Mr. Smith's investigation has been somewhat more thorough and, as it will be of some service to our readers, we publish it exactly as sent to us:

½p-Color green instead of gray.

Under "Half Penny" two (2) horizontal lines instead of three (3). Under "Half Penny" bottom line of ornament solid from scroll to

scroll, instead of cut away.

Scrolls in upper right and left hand corners I millimetre apart from right hand leaf and 1½ millimetre from left hand leaf instead of almost touching. The two (2) balls on edge of oval to left of B, open instead of closed.

Design of stamp 17 1/2 x22 instead of 18x22 millimetres.

1p-Printed in same color and design, apparently, as London 4 pence.

Design of stamp 17x21 1/2 instead of 19x22 millimetres.

The small balls and pointer at top of oval, solid instead of open.

The five (5) pointed ornament at bottom of oval, small and thin instead of large and full.

Background outside of oval, solid color instead of fine horizontal lines.

2p-Color purple instead of red brown.

Design 17 1/2 x 21 1/2 instead of 19x23 millimeters.

The oval touches top line in center of design instead of extending through to top of design.

Small ball at top center of design without ornaments, instead of small period at each side.

3p-Color and, apparently, design alike.

At top center of design, fine thin horizontal line missing.

4p-Color and, apparently, design of London 1 penny.

Design 17x21½ instead of 17x22½ millimetres.

Over "Four Pence" and under "Postage & Revenue" three (3) scrolls instead of four (4). Under "Four Pence" one horizontal line instead of two (2). Scroll over and around "New Zealand" touches outside line at top center of design, instead of second line from top.

Foliage on tree strengthened, solid in color and rather regular, instead of flimsy, open and irregular. Under "Postage" and "Revenue" and over

"Four Pence" open and white instead of solid color.

Conclusions from above, that these values in the local printings are from new plates and consequently are new both in design and color, or the old plates have been retouched, thus changing design and establishing a pronounced difference, a new type, as between the London and Local printing in these values.

Possibly my conclusions are all wrong, but I will be glad to know what

you think about it.

NICARAGUA.—Mr. Albert Calman has shown us pairs of the 2c unpaid letter stamp of 1896, imperforate between, both vertically and horizontally.

0 0 0 0 0

Orange River Colony.—The *Monthly Journal* publishes what is supposed to be a correct list of the quantity of stamps surcharged by the military authorities.

The list is as follows:

| ½d | 1,384,800 | 4d | 74.400 |
|-------|-----------|------------|---------|
| ıd | 3,144,000 | 6d carmine | 7,200 |
| 2d | 1,231,200 | 6d blue | 672,000 |
| 2 ½ d | 19,200 | ısh | 439,200 |
| 3d | 1,024,800 | 5sh | 232,800 |

If this list is a correct one there can be no doubt that the high prices asked, up to the present, for these surcharged stamps, cannot be maintained, particularly in so far as the higher values are concerned. However, we must express serious doubts as to the accuracy of the list which we publish, as it seems decidedly unlikely to us that the government of the Orange Free State should have kept in one city so large a quantity as 232,000 of the 5sh stamps, the sales of which in a year did not, in all probability, exceed 5,000. This stamp has been in use for so long a time that the post office authorities of the Orange Free State were well aware of the small demand that existed for it, and it seems almost impossible that they should have carried in stock so large a supply, in view of the extremely limited demand.

0 0 0 0 0

TRINIDAD.—We have received the annual report of the Postmaster General for the year 1899, and it contains some information of interest to stamp collectors

We make the following quotations:

"The recent stamp frauds by which portions of used postage stamps were joined together and in a few cases were not detected at the time the stamps were affixed to legal documents in the Registrar General's Department, drew attention to the danger of having so many stamps of the same color, except for the words denoting the value, and it was decided, as an immediate step to lessen this danger, to abolish the five penny and ten shilling stamps and to alter the color of the five shilling stamps. Stamps of the last named value printed on a lilac background have been received, but will not be issued until the current issue has been exhausted.

"A small quantity of five penny stamps were surcharged "three pence" in anticipation of that value stamp being required for the purpose of carrying out the new Stamp Ordinance, but as it was found possible to do without these stamps and, as this department has not during the last 17 years found it necessary to surcharge any postage stamp, the three penny surcharges were not issued to the public, but were destroyed.

"Further modifications as to the color of postage and revenue stamps

are being considered."

0 0 0 0 0

TUNIS.—L'Echo de la Timbrologie has been informed by Mr. Costa that the colors of some of the stamps are to be changed, in order to correspond with those of the new set which is soon to make its appearance in France. The 10 centimes will therefore become red, the 15c orange, the 25c blue, etc., etc.



UNITED STATES.—We have now received the Western Union frank for 1900.

Telegraph stamp. Western Union, 1900. Red violet

AUSTRIA.—The Monthly Journal states that the 10 heller envelope exists in two sizes, and on buff paper, as well as on white. Up to the present we have seen the envelope only on white, and therefore we have a new variety to chronicle.

Envolope.
Size 152x128 mm.
10h rose, buff

BRITISH HONDURAS.—The roc stamp has now appeared with the "REVENUE" surcharge, this value as well as the others with this surcharge being used for both postage and revenue purposes.

Adhesive stamp.
Watermarked Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.
10c violet and green, black surcharge

CHINA.— The Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste states that the color of the 10c adhesive has been changed from dark green to lilac.

The London Philatelist also states that the 1c postal card has been changed, the inscription now reading "Chinese Imperial Post", instead of "Imperial Chinese Post", thus making the card correspond with the current issue of adhesives.

Adhesive stamp.
Perforated.
10c lilac
Postal card.
1c carmine

COREA.—The Timbre Poste has received the 1 cheun of the new set. It also states, on the authority of Mr. C. Roussin, that the 25 poon has been surcharged." Empire of Corea."

Mr. C. Roussin, that the 25 poon has been surcharged "Empire of Corea" and, in addition, with a figure "1" placed over the "2" of "25", our contemporary supposing that this converts the stamp into one of 15 poon. As we are not well versed in the Corean language we are unable to read the surcharge, but we consider it not impossible that the figure "1" forms part of the surcharge reading "Empire of Corea." We illustrate the so-called provisional but shall, for the present, withhold recognition of it.

Adhesive stamp. New design. I cheun green



DUTCH INDIES.— We have received the 12½, 20 and 25c envelopes of the current issue, surcharged "10", at bottom, in black.

Envelopes.

10

Black surcharge.
Size 150x81 mm.
10c on 12½c gray
10c on 20c blue
10c on 25c violet

French Offices in the Levant.—We have various items of information concerning these issues:

The 5c has appeared in yellow green in both Cavalle and Dedeagh.

The Monthly Journal has received the new afr stamp of France, surcharged "8 Piastres", and we have received from a correspondent the same stamp surcharged "8 Piastres", for use in Dedeagh. We suppose, of course, that the same value has been issued in Cavalle and Vathy. The office at Port Lagos was closed some time ago, so that no surcharge with that name may be expected

Offices in the Levant.
Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.

8pi on 2fr yellow brown on pale blue,
black surcharge

Cavalle.

Perforated 14x131/2.

5c yellow green, red surcharge 8pi on 2fr yellow brown on pale blue, black surcharge

Dedeagh.

Perforated 14x131/2.

5c yellow green, red surcharge 8pi on 2fr yellow brown on pale blue, black surcharge

Vathy.

Perforated 14x13½

8pi on 2fr yellow brown on pale blue, black surcharge

News has received a 5c adhesive and a 5c postal card, in the new design which was announced some time ago, and which shows the figure of

Mercury with the value in the uppe corners It is said that the othe values of stamps and post cards will probably be issued in September.

Adhesive stamp. Perforated. 5c green

Postal card.

5c green

GUATEMALA.—In addition to the values previously listed by us, the 5c has now been issued in a rich blue color.

Adhesive stamp.
Perforated 12.
5c blue

HONG KONG.—We find we have made an error in our August chronicle, as the new entires which have appeared are envelopes and not postal cards. Our notice of postal cards should therefore be erased and the following chronicle of envelopes inserted:

Envelopes.
Size 140x78 mm.
2c green on white
Size 120x95 mm.
4c rose on white
5c lilac on white
10c blue on white

Italian Offices in the Levant.—We have received the 25 centesimi stamp of Italy surcharged "I piastra" in red, for use in the Levant.

Adhesive stamp.



Red surcharge. Perforated. 1pia on 25c blue

JAPAN—Offices in Formosa.—Mr. S. C. Marcuse informs us that the

current issue of Japanese stamps has also been surcharged for use in the island of Formosa. He has not, however, informed us as to how many values received the surcharge, and until we have a specimen of at least one of the stamps, we are unable to illustrate the characters employed.

MOZAMBIOUE COMPANY. - A correspondent of the Monthly Journal sends two new provisional stamps, issued under an order of the Governor, dated lune 8th.

The 5 reis stamp of 1894 is sur-charged "25 Reis", in large figures and thick type, across the center in two lines, and a bar cancelling the figure "5" at foot. The 20 reis of the same issue is perforated down the center and each half surcharged "50 Reis", in tall and narrow figures and comparatively small letters.

It is said that a real dearth of stamps of 25 and 50 reis existed at the beginning of June, and that 22,ooo of the 5r and 15,000 of the 20r were thus converted into 22,000 251

and 30,000 5or.

Adhesive stamps. Provisional issue.

25r on 5r orange, carmine surcharge 5or on half of 2or gray lilac, violet surcharge

NEW ZEALAND .- It appears that the ½d black and 2d violet of the old type have recently been printed on the new paper bearing the new Star and N. Z. watermark. No reason has been given for this resort to the old types, while the new designs were being actively placed in use.

Adhesive stamps. Perforated 11. Watermarked N. Z. and Star. 1/2 p black 2p violet

NORTH BORNEO .- The Weekly Philatelic Era states that the 5c stamp has now been surcharged " Postage Due".

Unpaid letter stamp. Perforated 14. 5c orange and black, black surcharge

PERU.-Mr. W. F. Gregory has shown us a new value, namely, a 22 centavos, in an entirely new design. The stamp shows a portrait Eduardo L de Romana printed in black, the surrounding design being in green.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 12. 22c green and black

RHODESIA .-- Ewen's Weekly Stamp News states that the 4d in the new type has appeared in olive green.

Adhesive stamp. Perforated. 4p olive green.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.-We have received the entire set of the current issue, surcharged, at Johannesburg "V. R. I.", in the style shown in our illustration.

We understand from the Monthly Journal that no stock of stamps remained at Pretoria, and we may therefore expect some interesting philatelic developments from the capital.

Adhesive stamps.



Provisional issue. Black surcharge.

Perforated 123/2.

1/2p green

1p rose and green 2p brown and green

21/2p ultramarine

3p red violet and green 4p olive and green

6p dull lilac and green

1sh yellow bistre and green 2sh 6p heliotrope and green

5sh slate blue 10sh red brown

PERAK.—We have received a 4c stamp of the Tiger type, as well as the 2c surcharged "I Cent" in black.

Adhesive stamps,

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14. Regular issue.

4c lilac and carmine



Provisional issue.
Black surcharge.
10 on 20 violet and brown

surinam.— The Timbre Poste states that the 2½c stamp of the King Head's type has been surcharged "1 cent" in black.

Adhesive stamp.
Perforated.
Provisional issue.
Black surcharge.
1c on 2½c carmine

VICTORIA.—The Stamp Collector's Fortnightly states that the "patriotic plasters" have been placed on sale at the office of the Agent General for the Colony, in Victoria Street, Westminster. The 1d value can be purchased for 1 shilling and the 2d for 2 shillings. Each stamp measures about 1 1/4 x 1 1/2 inches.

These must be considered as curiosities and not as postage stamps, as we are scarcely justified in including in the latter class varieties which are sold at the post office of origin at twelve times the rate at which they are accepted for postal duty.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.
1p buff, Victoria cross
2p green, troopers scouting

The Collectors Club.

351 Fourth Avenue,

New York

The 56th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club house on Monday, August 13, 1900. Present, Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Calman, Perrin and Scott. President Bruner called the meeting to order at 8.30 P. M.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The Secretary read a number of communications and reported having replied to those requiring an answer. The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance in bank of \$681.00, exclusive of U. S. bonds, was approved as read. The report of the House Committee was read and accepted.

Two applications for membership having been posted the required length of time, their names were balloted upon and Messrs. Low and Dickinson were declared to have been elected members of the Club.

Adjourned at 9.25 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, Secretary.

